

WHY DO WE DIE?
ASKED AND ANSWERED

Complexity of Man's Makeup Cause
Of Mortality, According To
Scientist

Only because we are so complex. This is the latest answer of science to this age-old question, according to an editorial writer in The Journal of the American Medical Association (Chicago.) It has long been believed by biologists that death is not due to any natural property of the protoplasm that makes up our bodily cells. Primitive cellular organisms that propagate by division may thus live indefinitely. The higher organisms, we are told, die because their structure is a complicated one. There is a very delicate state of balance, and it is easy to disturb it so that the whole structure fails. This is the price that we pay for the multiplicity of our functions. Would you rather be a protozoan and live forever; or a man and die? This is, in effect, the alternative that nature holds out to us. Most of us will probably be disposed to be glad that we are what we are, even if our enjoyment of the multitude of aptitudes and abilities with which nature has endowed us is to be brief. Writes the editor:

"Biologists have pointed out that the longevity of man is in a sense determined not only by the innate constitutional properties of the protoplasm of his living tissues but also by the possible appearance of adverse environmental conditions. The latter are to a considerable extent controllable; they can be averted or rendered less frequent by many precautions such as form part of the dictates of modern preventive medicine and personal hygiene.

"By improving the environment of the individual and limiting the likelihood of detrimental forces being brought into play against him, it is not unlikely that the average expectation of life may continue to be increased.

"This possibility rests on the assumption, however, that the inherent capacity of protoplasm to grow and be restored is not self-limited. If senescence and death are necessary attributes of living matter, even ideal conditions of existence will sooner or later be without avail. Weissmann long ago concluded that originally protoplasm 'possessed the property of potential immortality.' Express otherwise, the living matter was assumed to be capable of reproducing itself indefinitely, if accidents, disease, etc., are barred.

"Others have argued that some sort of contribution from other protoplasm, as in copulation or conjugation, is indispensable to the continuity of life. The elaborate studies of Woodruff have shown, however, that this is not necessarily the case. He has succeeded in maintaining a culture of Paramecium through reproduction by mere division of its protoplasm without conjugation for more than thirteen and one-half years, during which time more than 8,400 generations were thus attained. Hence we may conclude with Woodruff that under a favorable environment the protoplasm of a single cell may be self-sufficient to reproduce itself indefinitely. The long-continued growth of the tissue cultures maintained by Carrel and his associates at the Rockefeller Institute point to a similar conclusion for certain types of mammalian cells.

"It will then be asked why natural death is so inevitable in the higher organisms.

"To this question Pearl has found an answer in the complexity of these forms of life—in the differentiation of structure and function in the body. It is, to quote Pearl, a complex aggregate of cells and tissues, all mutually dependent on one another and in a delicate state of adjustment and balance. If one organ for any accidental reason, whether internal or external, fails to function normally it upsets this delicate balance, and if normal functioning of the part is not restored, death of the whole organism eventually results. Protozoa may in a sense be immortal. Germ cells are likewise immortal. The modern transplantation experiments have demonstrated that certain somatic cells, such as tumors 'contain, may continue to live and grow indefinitely. But by their specialization the higher forms forego the power of independent and indefinitely continued existence. This is the price paid for the differentiation of special functions. Thus, says Pearl, if in such an

LITERARY DIGEST'S REASON
FOR USING "IN THE STREET"

"Lexicographer" Explains Distinction
Between in and on as Most
Generally Used.

The lexicographer of the Literary Digest in answering the query: "Please give the reason for the use of the preposition 'in' instead of 'on' when speaking of a person's residence 'in' Market Street," gives the following explanation:

Distinctions between the phrases "In the street" and "On the street" are invariably wiredrawn. Both forms are permissible; the writer's preference, which may be modified according to circumstances, is for the first. "His home is in Eighty-seventh street" is preferable to "on Eighty-seventh street."

Apart from this according to law, land includes all above and all below. Thus, a house on the land or a gold mine beneath is covered by the word land, and its possessor is entitled to both one and the other. In the same way a street includes the houses there built; and it is, therefore, not strictly correct to speak of a certain house as being on a certain street, for it is in the street, and is a part of it.

Dr. James C. Fernald in his "Connective of English Speech" says under in: "Denoting the object as surrounding or including in space: (1) Within the bounds of, within the contour, surface, or exterior of; contained or included within." The same author under on says: "Near, or adjacent to, not necessarily implying contact or support; at; by; near; along."

Dr. Rossiter Johnson in his "Alphabet of Rhetoric" says: "The common use of the preposition on before the mention of a street, if not absolutely erroneous, is less defensible than in. He lives in Franklin Street involves the idea of the street as an enclosure including the houses that line the roadway, not merely the road."

Sherwin Cody in his Dictionary of Errors says: "There is a notion in the United States that a street does not include the houses on either side, and hence the houses are said to be on the street; they are properly in the street."

Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary, page 2395, column 3, says: "Street, 1. A public way, with buildings on one or both sides, in a city, town, or village; as his house is in 49th Street: he lives in York Street. In the United States on is often colloquially substituted for in before street in such phrases. Street is usually held to mean the entire surface, including the sidewalk and the buildings abutting thereon, and so much of the depth as is, or can fairly be, used for the ordinary purposes of a street."

NOTICE OF TAX SALE.

State of South Carolina,
County of Abbeville.

NOTICE is hereby given that under and by virtue of a warrant issued to me by the County Treasurer of Abbeville County, I have seized the following described property to satisfy the taxes due to the State of South Carolina, and the County of Abbeville by John Brown and the same will be sold to the highest bidder for cash on Saturday in October, which is the 3rd day of October 1921, during the legal hours of sale in front of the Court House door at Abbeville, S. C., and the proceeds of the sale will be applied to the payment of said taxes and the cost of said seizure and sale. The property to be sold is described as follows:

"All that certain piece, parcel or tract of land situate and being in the City of Abbeville, County of Abbeville, State of South Carolina, and bounded by lands of Lucy Garlington on North and East, Queen Wardlaw on South and West by Joe Garlington, and being in the Ft. Pickens section of City of Abbeville."

F. B. McLANE,
Sheriff of Abbeville County.
September 3, 1921. 3wk

interlocking and mutually dependent system any one part through accident or in any way whatever gets deviated from its normal functioning, the balance of the whole system is upset. If the departure of any part from its normal functional course is great enough to be beyond correction promptly through the normal regulatory powers of the organism, death of the whole will surely ensue."

GETS 177 BULLSEYES

Marine Sergeant Sets New World's
Record for Shooting

Camp Perry, Sept. 10.—Another world's record was broken today when Sergeant Theodore B. Crawley of the United States Marine Corps piled up a possible fifty and had 166 bullseyes over which including one sighting bullseye, gave him a continuous string of 177 bullseyes. Sergeant Crawley is stationed at Quantico, Va. This score was made on the 800 yard range at slow fire in the Winchester match. The previous world's record was 106 consecutive bullseyes.

Sergeant John W. Adkins, United States Marine, of Lesterville, Mo., had a string of 133 continuous bullseyes, including his two sighting shots. This gave him second place. Captain H. C. Griswold, infantry school, Camp Benning, Minneapolis, hid third with 116 consecutive bulls. Never before has there been such shooting on the long ranges. In the members match at 600 yards. Sergeant Stanley Smith, United States Infantry, and Sergeant J. C. Stafford, United States marine corps, each have a possible of fifty with twenty-seven additional bullseyes. W. H. Richards of New Haven, Conn. comes next with fifty and twenty-two bullseyes.

In the Western match, Sergeant Adkins is holding first, with a possible of 50, and 70, additional bullseyes. Sergeant E. L. Russ, United States Marines, with fifty plus thirty-two bullseyes for second and third.

For the National Rifle Association rapid fire, Captain Wade W. Rhein, Coast Artillery, is leading with 149 over the 200, the 300 and 500-yard ranges. Sergeant Homer A. Dil Arkansas, National Guard and G. E. Parker, Iowa civilian guard, are tied for second place each having come on the last range, while Captain Rhein missed on the first range.

Disinterested.

Detroit Free Press.

"How's business?" asked the customer.

"Very bad," replied the clerk.

"But you don't seem to be worrying?"

"I'm not, I don't own the store."

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION
—OF THE—
BANK OF DONALDS
located at Donalds, S. C., at the close of business September 6th, 1921.

RESOURCES	
Loans and Discounts	\$183,744.78
Overdrafts	2,963.93
Bonds and Stocks Owned by the Bank	1,000.00
Furniture and Fixtures	2,000.00
Banking House	1,081.63
Other real estate owned	918.37
Due from Banks and Bankers	4,374.76
Currency	1,555.00
Silver and Other Minor Coin	299.00
Checks and Cash Items	1,456.56
TOTAL	\$199,394.03
LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock Paid in	\$25,000.00
Surplus Fund	10,000.00
Undivided Profits, less Current Expenses and Taxes Paid	6,753.15
Due to Banks and Bankers	7,920.13
Dividends Unpaid	30.00
Individual Deposits subject to check \$36,764.08	
Time Certificates of deposit	85,555.60
Cashier's Checks	251.61
	122,571.29
Bills Payable, including certificates for Money Borrowed	27,000.00
Reserve fund carried on general individual or savings Ledger	119.46
TOTAL	\$199,394.03

State of South Carolina,
County of Abbeville.

Before me came B. H. Smith, Cashier of the above named bank, who being duly sworn, says that the above and foregoing statement is a true condition of said bank, as shown by the books of said bank.

B. H. SMITH.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 12th day of September, 1921.

L. J. DAVIS, Notary Public.

Correct Attest:
B. H. CARLTON
J. J. DUNN
W. R. DUNN, Directors.

FRENCH SAILOR FINDS
HIMSELF A MILLIONAIRE

Gets Letter From Argentina Telling
Him He is Heir to 38,000,000
Francs.

Paris.—A Bayonne sailor, Lancelotti Pourche, whose ship arrival at Dunkirk yesterday, calling at a saloon where he had been a regular customer whenever he happened to strike the Flemish port, found a letter from a lawyer in his home town.

Lancelotti Pourche can neither read nor write. Having several times turned the letter over and carefully examined it from all angles, he requested the good-natured bartender to read the contents aloud.

The letter began by announcing the death of Lancelotti Pourche's uncle Sicard, which occurred some time ago in South America. The uncle having emigrated to Argentina longer ago than the sailor could remember, the news did not greatly grieve him. But when the bartender excitedly continued reading the lines announcing that Sicard had left a fortune of 38,000,000 francs to Lancelotti Pourche and a similar sum to the latter's sister, the stolid sailor showed distinct signs of emotion.

Emptying his petit verre, he ordered drinks all around. Then, regaining control of himself, he remarked: "I will only believe it when I count the money myself."

It appears that Sicard engaged in farming in Argentina and bought and on which he subsequently discovered a rich gold vein, from the working of which he amassed a large fortune.

Watch the label on your paper.

W. A. HARRIS
FUNERAL SUPPLIES
EMBALMING
and
Auto Hearse Service
PHONES
Day 395 Night 134

LEGAL NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that I, C. J. Lyon, United States Marshal, for the Western District of South Carolina, in pursuance of the provisions of an order of the United States District Judge, in the case of U. S. vs Barnell Bowman and George Mackey, will on Tuesday the 20th day of September 1921, at 11 A. M. of the said day in the City of Abbeville, State of South Carolina, at the front of the Abbeville Motor Co., in the said City, sell at public auction to the highest bidder one Ford Touring Car, Motor No. 1755958, License No. 71-893 Georgia.

C. J. LYON,
United States Marshal.
Publish Sept. 12, 14, 19.

PAINT

To aid in removing the smell of fresh paint put a pail of cold water in the room and remove it every hour or so.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF AP-
PLICATION FOR DISCHARGE

In The District Court of the United States, For the Western District of South Carolina.

In the Matter of J. H. Finley, Abbeville, S. C., Bankrupt.
No. B-259 In Bankruptcy.

To the Creditors of the above named Bankrupt:

Take notice that on Aug. 24, 1921, the above named bankrupt filed his petition in said Court praying that he may be decreed by the Court to have a full discharge from all debts provable against his estate, except such debts as are excepted by law from such discharge, and a hearing was thereupon ordered and will be

had upon said petition on September 26, 1921 before said Court, at Greenville, in said District, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place all known creditors and other persons in interest may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

D. C. DURHAM, Clerk.
Dated at Greenville, S. C.
Aug. 26, 1921.

MASTER'S SALE

The State of South Carolina,
COUNTY OF ABBEVILLE.
Court of Common Pleas.

E. F. WILSON, Plaintiff,
against
MRS. DAISY RICHARDSON,
and others, Defendants.

By authority of a decree of sale by the Court of Common Pleas for Abbeville County, in said State, made in the above stated case, I will offer for sale, at public outcry, at Abbeville C. H., S. C., on Saturday in October, A. D. 1921, within the legal hours of sale the following described land to wit: All that lot or parcel of land situate in the town of Abbeville, in Abbeville County, in the State aforesaid, together with the improvements thereon, containing Six (6) Acres, more or less, and bounded by lands of Mrs. E. A. Robertson, the Alston lands, lands of the estate of Nancy Wilson, deceased, and the Cambridge Road, and known as the LeRoy J. Wilson home place.

TERMS OF SALE: CASH. Purchaser to pay for papers and stamps.

THOS. P. THOMSON,
Master A. C., S. C.
Sept. 9, 1921-3wks.

Southern Railway System
ANNOUNCES
Summer Excursion Fares
From ABBEVILLE, S. C.

TO	R-T.	FARE	TO	R-T.	FARE
Asheville, N. C.		\$ 9.80	Biltmore, N. C.		\$ 9.72
Black Mountain, N. C.		10.88	Brevard, N. C.		9.80
Beaufort, N. C.		26.79	Bryson, N. C.		14.04
Canton, N. C.		11.02	Clyde, N. C.		11.24
Flat Rock, N. C.		8.21	Fletchers, N. C.		8.93
Gastonia, N. C.		8.79	Hendersonville, N. C.		8.43
Hot Springs, N. C.		12.32	Isle of Palms, S. C.		16.22
Lake Junaluska, N. C.		11.45	Lake Toxaway, N. C.		11.09
Murphy, N. C.		17.43	Morehead City, N. C.		26.57
Saluda, N. C.		7.64	Skyland, N. C.		9.22
Swannanoa, N. C.		10.52	Tryon, N. C.		7.06
Tuxedo, N. C.		8.00	Virginia Beach, Va.		30.70
Wrightsville Beach, N. C.		19.86	Waynesville, N. C.		11.67

(8 per cent war tax to be added)

Tickets at above rates are now on sale and will continue until September 30, with final limit returning October 31, 1921. Stopovers are permitted at any and all points on both the going and return trip.

In addition to the above points, summer excursion fares are authorized to many other resorts throughout the United States, and special attractive fares to the Pacific Coast.

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Mountains Of Western North Carolina.
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—IN—
"The Land Of the Sky"

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Convenient schedules and through train service, and for detailed information consult nearest ticket agent, Southern Railway, System, or address:

R. C. COTNER,
District Passenger Agent,
SPARTANBURG, S. C.